

AT THE U.S. CONGRESS

Washington. The US 97th Congress has been closed. According to 'The Washington Post', during the session the legislators approved a record peace-time military budget, turned down programmes to set up badly needed jobs and voted for a large increase in their own incomes.

The Senators and Congressmen approved of the 1983 Pentagon allocations amounting to 232,000 million dollars, 26,000 million dollars more than in the previous fiscal year. The money will go towards specific military

programmes only, in particular it will be spent on new types of mass destruction weapons, while the general "ceilings" for American military expenditure has been set at 263,000 million dollars.

The legislators refused to vote the Pentagon 388 million dollars for the production and deployment of the first batch of the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. They approved a 2,500-million-dollar budget, however, in order to continue the MX project.

FACTS and EVENTS

King Hussein's American visit

Washington. King Hussein of Jordan has ended his official visit to the USA where he had negotiations with President Reagan, Vice-President Bush, Secretary of State Schultz and Defense Secretary Weinberger.

According to White House and State Department sources, main attention during the negotiations was focused on the situation in the Middle East and on Reagan's so-called "Middle East plan" in particular.

The multinational corporations are making a fortune from selling drugs to the developing countries, writes the "Jeune Afrique" magazine, which is published in Paris. While there are as yet no reliable antidotes to half of the diseases that are rampant in the young African states, the corporations sell ineffective and outdated drugs in these countries charging three times their price, notes the magazine.



What proposal? We do not bear anything... Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

A DECLARATION OF MIGUEL D'ESCOTO

Managua. The principal aim of the foreign policy of Nicaragua is to establish equal friendly relations with all countries of the world. This has been declared by Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, at a press conference here.

Summing up the results of the past year he said that the Sandinista People's Revolution had made stronger its comprehensive links with the Latin American countries and with all the progressive world forces. Our relations with the states of the socialist community, noted the minister, present an example of a new type of relations based on mutual respect and non interference into each other's internal affairs.

The forthcoming meeting of the coordinating bureau of the non-alignment movement to be held next January in the Nicaraguan capital will be a milestone in Latin American history. More than 40 countries have already decided their intention of taking part. We think, said D'Escoto, that the results of this meeting will prove to be an important contribution towards the further activity of the non-aligned countries.

VIEWPOINT

USSR

FAVOURS HONEST COOPERATION

Several noted Soviet and foreign political figures addressed a press conference in Moscow for Soviet and foreign newsmen on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. MNi carries excerpts from the answers given to journalists by Leonid ZAMYATIN, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and by Vadim ZAGLADIN, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

GENEVA TALKS:

STICKING POINTS

L. ZAMYATIN: At the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons the USA is still insisting that any agreements between the parties involved should place equal numerical limits on American and Soviet armaments only, discounting those of Britain and France.

We believe such an agreement would not be fair. Europe has had and still has a rough parity in medium-range armaments, a fact confirmed by USSR and NATO military experts. We are of the opinion, therefore, that any agreement must take account of British and French medium-range weapons. Again the West has totally ignored this proposal.

Y. ZAGLADIN: Moreover, as Yuri Andropov has emphasized, our first and foremost goal is to rid Europe altogether of all types of nuclear weapons designed to strike at targets on the continent—which goes both for medium-range and tactical weapons. Again the West has totally ignored this proposal.

V. ZAGLADIN: Historically it came to be that there are three nuclear powers within NATO, whereas the USSR is the only Warsaw Treaty nation possessing medium-range weapons deployed on its own territory. Efforts are now being made to settle this fact, which is a matter of history, against us—which is not a very honourable way of going about things.

L. ZAMYATIN: We want a fair agreement. The USSR has launched a new proposal: we are ready to retain only as many missiles in Europe as Britain and France have there—not a single missile more.

This proposal is now on the Geneva negotiating table. Unfortunately, the United States is blocking the talks, wishing to discuss only the Reagan "zero option" and nothing else, while we have already come up with as many as three proposals. We believe that the Geneva talks should be fair and open with the chief principle of equality and equal security of the parties.

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ROUND THE SOVIET UNION

THE WATERS OF THE TSNA, A TRIBUTARY OF THE PRIYAT, ARE CONVEYED TO THE VELUTA RESERVOIR VIA A CANAL. The reservoir forms part of the general drainage and land reclamation project for the Polesye lowland in Byelorussia. More than 200 ponds and reservoirs have been built in the Brest Region. They help regulate the river flow and achieve efficient control over the water regimen of upwards of 200 thousand hectares of soil.

A MUSIC FESTIVAL OF THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS OF THE VOLGA AND EASTERN URALS AREA HAS BEEN HELD IN THE TATAR CAPITAL OF KAZAN. Composers and performers of symphonic, chamber and choral music took part in the event which marks the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTRY'S LARGEST STATE RESERVE AT KRONOTS, ON THE EASTERN COAST OF KAMCHATKA, HAVE BEEN EXPANDED: A 3-mile-wide coastal zone of the Pacific has been added to it thus enlarging the area under protection to 1,099 thousand hectares. The zone will be used by hydrobiologists for the study of the sea shelf fauna and flora. In this way it is hoped to achieve better use of the riches of the coastal waters.

THE FIGURE 2,000 HAS APPEARED IN REPORTS ISSUED BY THE COMPUTER CENTRE, AT THE MINISTRY OF BUILDING ENTERPRISES OF THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY OF THE USSR. This is the length in kilometres of the completed section of the export Urengoi-Pomary-Uzghorod gas pipeline. It was completed before schedule.

THE WORLD'S FIRST MUSEUM OF WATER, TELLING EVERYTHING ABOUT THIS VITAL SUBSTANCE, HAS BEEN INAUGURATED IN KHARKOV on the day of the 100th anniversary of the city's water supply system.

THE IRON ORE OF KURSK



This photo was taken at a quarry of the Mikhailovsky ore-dressing combine in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly, the richest iron ore deposit located in the European part of the USSR. Here a thin layer of rock conceals more than one-third of this country's iron ore. It is mostly open-cast mined by powerful machines and carried over to the dressing combines nearby. The deposits of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly are being exploited at a very fast pace. This is where the largest iron ore industry has changed the look of the entire district. Towns have sprung up where small villages stood before.

Dokol electrometallurgical combine designed to produce 3.5 million tonnes of steel and 2.7 million tonnes of rolled steel annually. The last growing iron ore industry has changed the look of the entire district. Towns have sprung up where small villages stood before.

HEAT FROM UNDERGROUND 'THERMOSES'

The use of a natural underground thermos filled with boiling water, found by geologists in the Kuzbass Coalfield in Kazakhstan, will allow the farms of the Pavlov District to increase their contribution towards the country's Food Programme. Work has been completed on the first stretch of a highway needed for the construction of a hothouse complex which will be heated by thermal waters.

KIRGHIZIA'S RURAL POWER

One more high-voltage many kilometer power transmission line has appeared on the map of Kirghizia — a Soviet republic in Central Asia. It supplies the power for the new high-capacity pumping stations of Shamsal and Aksu in the central Tien Shan.

The power line will be instrumental in the faster development of the high-altitude Kochkor Valley which will put an end to the need to transport by road or over water

watering to save shoots from spring frosts, to accelerate crop development when cold winds are blowing from the Arctic Ocean. Experiments have shown that such methods considerably increase yields of corn and other vegetables in the mountains.

BRIDGES

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Over the 1981-85 five-year period their total length will grow by almost nine thousand kilometres.

ELECTRONIC MONITORS FOR THE PIPELINE

Reliability of the compressor stations along the Urengoi-Pomary-Uzghorod export gas pipeline will be ensured by the electronic complexes whose commercial production has been started by the Lvovpribor factory in the Western Ukraine. The first batch of these instruments has already been shipped to the manufacturers of the pumping installations.

Acting as automatic monitors, these instruments, turn on and bring up to the preset rate the gas turbine assemblies, and they switch these off when they are not needed. They also monitor the temperature, pressure and the quantity of the gas being transported.

HOUSING FOR SIBERIA'S OILMEN

The Comel plant of reinforced concrete panels, in Byelorussia, is now producing panels for multi-story houses for the oilmen of Western Siberia. The factory has dispatched its first consignment to the Tyumen Region. The houses will be securely protected against frost by triple window-panes and polymer additives will increase the panels' capacity to retain warmth.

As the oil and gas complex develops in Western Siberia, more and more housing is required. Switching over to larger-panel houses will mean faster construction in the North.

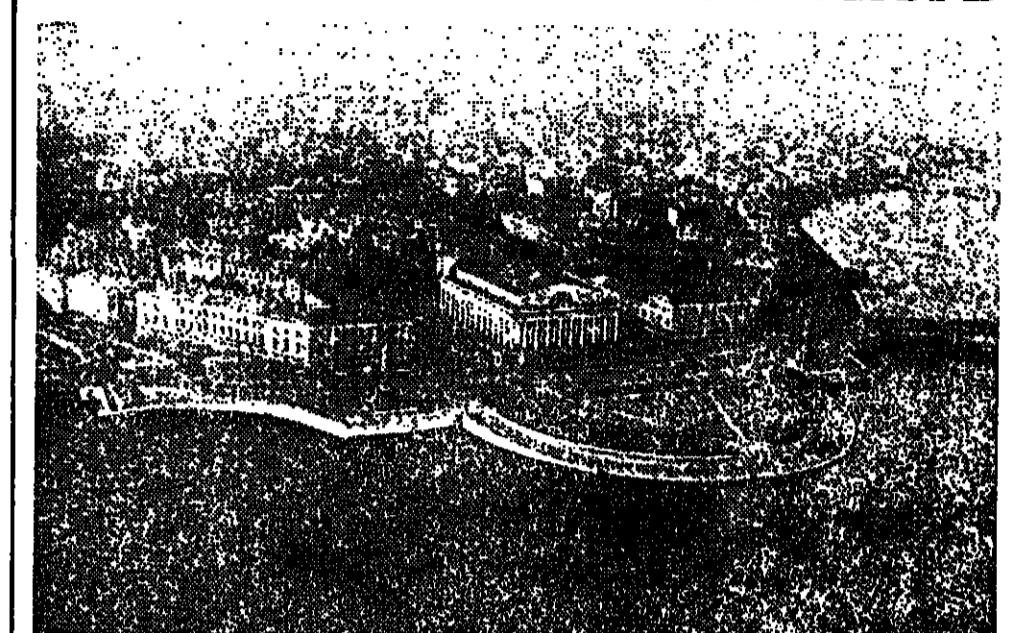
OPENCAST MINES FOR SHALE

A huge 35 cu m walking excavator has been made at the Estonian shale field. It has been manufactured by an engineering works in the Urals especially for the "Oktyabry" pit, the biggest in Estonia.

From now on, five million tonnes of shale a year will be extracted here using an open-cast method. This is as much as is now being extracted by the most productive mine in the field except that the open-cast mining is much cheaper.

Places to visit

VASILYEVSKY ISLAND



Vasilyevsky is one of the biggest of the 42 islands on which Leningrad is built. Its majestic buildings — the University, the Kunstkammer or Curiosity Chamber (Russia's first museum) and the Stock Exchange provide for some of the best views in the city.

The Kunstkammer housed, in addition to the first time in a Novgorodian book of 1500, in the 16th century, the island was called Hivyl Seari, Elk Island, but after the troops commanded by Peter the Great won back the mouth of the Neva estuary from the Swedes, the island's original name was restored to it. Later, Peter donated Vasilyevsky Island to Prince Menshikov, Governor-General of St Petersburg. The latter built himself an impressive palace on the banks of the Neva.

In 1715 Peter took his gift away from Menshikov. He had decided to make the island the centre of his new capital, St Petersburg. Like Venice or Amsterdam it was to be laid out in the architectural ensemble of Leningrad's marine facade.

BAIKAL'S 'LIVE' WATER

Even a short stay at the hot Khakusy spring speeds up the organism's adaptation to conditions prevailing at the Baikal-Amur Railway project in the Far East. This is the conclusion arrived at by the Irkutsk medical institute which studies the medicinal properties of thermal waters in the north of Baital.

The spring is located in the immediate vicinity of the project on a picturesque bank of the Siberian lake. More than forty litres of hot water pour out of it every second. It has been established that local thermal baths help bring down arterial pressure and to cure a number of joint disorders and

NEW FINDS AT THE MUSSORGSKY ESTATE MUSEUM

Archaeologists excavating on the territory of the Modest Mussorgsky estate museum in the village of Naumovo, in the Pskov Region, have found painted wooden details of buildings, a pitcher which they restored from fragments, and clay whistles. The objects were given into the care of the museum.

Scores of hot carbonate, hydrogen sulphide, rhodocite and salt springs are found on the banks of Lake Baikal and in the valleys of the rivers that flow into it. This creates excellent conditions for developing a network of resorts in the Baikal-Amur Railway area.

Though these finds can hardly be called numerous, says the museum director, T. Yarmakova, they are nevertheless precious for us. Every thing connected with the estate where the great composer lived as a boy is dear to us and will help visitors to the museum get a better feel for the life of those faraway times.

What is particularly valuable, however, is the fact that archaeologists have uncovered the foundations of some of the old buildings on the estate: the bath and the servants' quarters, the bath and the church — where Mussorgsky's parents were married and where he was baptized.

Such an opportunity is now provided by a portable device developed by Latvian scientists and doctors.

Measurements last up to five minutes. The control red lamp flickers to the beat of the heart. In the meantime a computer constantly analyzes intervals between the beats. The result immediately lights up on a digital display. Such data gives an idea of how various medicines, treatment procedures and physical strain affect the patient. If used by the unit can be hooked up to a computer which will quickly analyze and comment on the program.

Science and technology

A SOVIET STATION IN ANTARCTICA

The flag of the USSR has been hoisted over a new Soviet Antarctic research station, called Soyuz. The station was used as a base by geologists and geophysicists from the 20th Soviet Antarctic Expedition.

The Soyuz named in honour of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR has been set up on the shore of frozen Lake Beaufort, not far from the Amery Ice Shelf. This area was plotted for the first time by Soviet geologists. Rocks of a wide age range surface here allowing the geological history of the Antarctic to be traced as well as the modern processes involved in the continental formation. Interesting minerals have been found including iron ore and coal.

The latest round of research was begun by geologists early in the Antarctic spring since members of the expedition arrived here not in ships as before but in an IL-14D jet liner which flew to the Molodyazhny observatory, from Ushuaia.

The Soyuz research programme is planned several years ahead.

WORKING FOR CLEANER AIR

The Kiev research institute for general and communal hygiene and the Ukrainian institute of gas attached to the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR have developed a portable automatic station which determines the content and percentage of the harmful air admixtures reporting the data every twenty minutes to the control centre. Fifteen such stations have already been installed at the busiest streets of the Ukrainian capital. They allow to control efficiently the extent of the air pollution and take necessary measures — limiting car and truck and transit transport in certain districts and switching buses and trucks for diesel fuel and liquified gas.

There are a few examples. About five million square metres of road with improved pavement have been commissioned over the past five years. Interchanges and underpasses have been built at a rapid pace. I can cite the inequally designed Kashira and Warsaw Highway junction, the major underpasses near Novokirovsky Prospect and the Pavlosky Railway Terminal, the byways more than one-kilometre-long near the Rizhsky Terminal, and the Dmitrov Highway with its separate junctions, as well as many others. These and similar structures reduce transport bottlenecks and air pollution and increase the traffic flow rate.

Among future projects are two large ring roads designated "B" and "T" aimed to relieve the flow of traffic along the Sadovaya Kolosse which now handles over 100 thousand cars daily. The new ring roads will make traffic flows more flexible.

However, the most exciting example of town planning directed at improving traffic safety in our city — is the Start computer control system whose first stage becomes operational in 1983. A lot has already been written about this complex system, which will control traffic by making widespread use of electronic computer equipment.

The correct siting of sources of freight traffic in the city is an equally important factor in the prevention of road accidents. There are mainly warehouses. It has been calculated that by moving several hundred freight-train sources outside the town traffic flows in the city centre will be reduced by about 15 per cent.

Our work along these lines attracts attention from traffic safety experts abroad, many of whom ask for our assistance. This is proof of the efficiency of the town-planning approach to achieving "safe" coexistence of city, car and pedestrians. I believe that joint efforts on the part of the State-Road Inspectorate and of town planners will allow for a more rapid solution of many road safety problems.

VIEWPOINT

A TOWN-PLANNING APPROACH TO TRAFFIC PROBLEMS



Alexei NOZDRAYAKOV, Major-General of the Militia, Chief of the Moscow City Administration of the State Road Inspectorate

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

USSR: UNPRECEDENTED RATE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

In 1982, the Soviet Union's share in world industrial production was only one per cent; by 1981 this share has risen to twenty per cent, writes the GUDOK newspaper.

Over the past few decades, the Soviet Union has gone into the lead in the production of such important industrial items as oil, iron, steel, iron ore, mineral fertilizers, cement, tractors, grain harvesters, diesel and electric locomotives, woolen cloth, and other goods. Experts believe that even before the 80s are out, the Soviet Union will have overtaken the United States in the extraction of natural gas to take first place in world gas output.

The rate of economic growth during the first Soviet five-year plan was three times that of the capitalist countries. In the subsequent five-year plan periods, the Soviet growth rate has been higher than that achieved in the United States, the leading capitalist power. Today, the Soviet economy, despite difficulties caused by the process of restructuring that is aimed to set it on the road of intensive development and a number of other objective and subjective factors, continues to make progress. Estimates say that the USSR's industrial output in 1982, the second year of the 11th five-year plan, will go up by another 2.8 per cent.

MIXED MARRIAGES IN THE USSR

Under Soviet power all traces of inter-communal distrust have been uprooted, but this is not all; the worst form of all types of nationalism — racism — where some people think of themselves as an elite race,

and of everyone else as being their inferiors — has been wiped out, writes journalist Valery Kadash in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Mixed marriages are a striking testimony to that. According to the 1970 census, mixed marriages in Yakutia, an autonomous republic in the north of Eastern Siberia, now account for over 20 per cent of all marriages there.

It is not without significance, the article stresses, that in Soviet Russia the Yakuts were formally looked upon as an inferior race and were consequently barred from state service and the army. For a Russian girl to marry a Yakut was unthinkable.

The three latest censuses indicate that the number of mixed marriages is steadily growing: while in 1959 there were around 3,000,000 of them, this figure rose to nearly 8,000,000 in 1970 and to around 10,000,000 in 1979. Over the period the total number of Soviet families went up by roughly 18 per cent, and mixed marriages by over three times.

These figures speak for themselves. They indicate above all that common traits of conduct, character and outlook, independent of national differences, are becoming increasingly prominent in our way of life, Kadash emphasizes.

It is designed for children who will come here after school hours to paint, model, sing, dance and to study the applied arts.

MOLDAVIAN SCIENTISTS AND THE FOOD PROGRAMME

Commenting in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA on the contribution being made by Moldavian scientists to the Food Programme, A. Zhuchenko, President of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences, stresses that the traditional one-sided orientation in the use of ever increasing amounts of energy in agriculture is not a successful solution to the problem. We must make fuller use of the biological resources of the plants themselves, and raise their adaptability by using biologically active substances, he claims. Chemical engineers in our republic, he noted, are currently engaged on testing over 200 such substances.

Any child, not only the gifted, will be able to study at the new school. Two are to be opened soon in Porevo and in Krylatkovo, each catering for 500 children, by designing musical

ART SCHOOL WITH A DIFFERENCE

The Moscow City Soviet has approved plans for a new and unusual art school, writes MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS.

It is designed for children who will come here after school hours to paint, model, sing, dance and to study the applied arts.

It is not intended that the school should turn out professionals. The aim is to give them a basic grounding in the arts and thus to develop their sense of beauty. The school will concentrate on a universal education in the arts and this is where it differs from other similar establishments which tend to specialize.

In one particular art, such as dancing or singing, it is hoped that these new educational establishments will contribute in the best possible manner to an all-round development of the personality.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

LYUDMILA NILSKAYA



In the screen version of Alexander Ostrovsky's "Easy Money", only a year after she had graduated from college, The film was directed by Vsevolod Matveyev. At first all I felt was fear, admitted Lyudmila—the combination of Ostrovsky, Lidochka Cheboksarova and Matveyev was awe-inspiring. In addition, there were a lot of problems involving my work on stage—the trouble was we were on tour at the time in Rostov-on-Don. For a whole month I had to fly backwards and forwards in between Moscow and Rostov...

Matveyev was certainly taking a risk in choosing such a comparatively inexperienced actress for the part of Cheboksarova. This is one of the most difficult roles in the classical repertoire and on stage it is usually played by actresses who are much older and more experienced than Nilskaya. Charming, just a shade coquettish, childlike in many ways, though already aware of her pronounced femininity, she takes naively while having firm and clear notion of what she wants from life. Money, money, as much money as possible because poverty is terrifying—this is Lidya as played by Lyudmila Nilskaya. I can't imagine any other actress in the part, said Matveyev right from the very first days of shooting. And it couldn't have been just luck that his choice happened to alight on Lyudmila Nilskaya—he must have realized right away that he had a winner.

Edmond Keosayan's "Somewhere an Oreade Is Crying" will soon be shown at cinemas. In this film Nilskaya plays quite a different role: that of Marina Orlova, a character based on the heroine of the Belgian resistance Marina Shafraza, the daughter of a Russian general. Marina Orlova, a young girl of rare spiritual purity, is prepared to die to save other people. Again I was in luck, says Lyudmila, for it is particularly pleasant to play a role that has never been attempted by anyone else.

But as is well known more is needed than luck to succeed as an actress. In other words, Nilskaya demonstrates her very real skills in every new part she plays in the theatre or on screen—her many-sided gifts, depth, her serious approach to each role and an extraordinary acting technique. But if Nilskaya herself persists in saying that she has been lucky, all we can do is to wish her plenty more of the same in the future with all our hearts.

Vera ZHETOVA

GIFTS FOR THE CHALIAPIN SCHOOL

Rare photos were added to the collection of the Fyodor Chaliapin Museum at School No. 140, in the city of Gorky. Some of them are photos of Chekhanov, Tolstoy and Rimsky-Korsakow with gift inscriptions addressed to the great Russian singer. In others Chaliapin is photographed together with Maxim Gorky and the music critic Stanishev. A playbill from La Scala, where Chaliapin sang the part of Don Basilio in "The Barber of Seville" in 1933, became one more exhibit.

The collection items have been donated by the singer's son Fyodor Chaliapin. The history of this unusual museum dates back to the early 1900s when Gorky and Chaliapin provided money to build a school for peasant children. The singer was closely watching the school, gave concerts there and arranged Xmas feasts for the children.

A modern school building had been constructed on the site of the wooden one and the Chaliapin Museum was started by the pupils in the early 1960s. Irina Chaliapina, the singer's daughter, presented the museum with a painting by K. Yush showing Chaliapin and Gorky, and with a number of photos and books.

The museum exhibits now singer's personal belongings, his first gramophone records and rare photos of the old school illustrating numerous singer's visits to Nizhny Novgorod (renamed later into a city of Gorky), which he loved best after his native Kazan.

A COLLECTION OF MASTERPIECES

More than thirty works by the outstanding sculptor Stepan Erzya have been given a new lease of life. They are to be seen in an exhibition at the Fine Arts Museum of Mordovia—an autonomous republic in the Russian Federation and the sculptor's native land.

The Fine Arts Museum of Mordovia has the largest collection of works by Erzya in the world numbering 200 pieces of sculpture and about six paintings.

Poetry reading: Yuri Levitan

The Poetry Readings given by leading poets at the Vladimir Mayakovsky Museum in Moscow have long since become a tradition. It is as if the Museum fulfills the bequest of Mayakovsky, the great poet of the Revolution: "More poets, good and different!" This year the programme of Poetry Readings has been devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Poetry-lovers were addressed by Yevgeny Yevtushenko, Iosif Zaydendub, Mikhail Klyvadze and Ivan Drach.

Not so long ago the Museum's small, intimate hall was the venue for a reading given by the well-known Moscow poet, Yuri Levitan. The poet read his latest verse to a full house of enthusiastic admirers. Yuri Levitan belongs to the war generation of poets, but war is not the only subject of his verse, which is very mo-



dern. This was shown by the average age of those present, the majority were young people. Levitan's popularity with the young is also explained by the fact that songs have been made out of his verse. Some of them were sung at a special evening organized by the young drama studio group called "Man".

Georgi STRELNIKOV

Photo by the author

DAYS OF THE SOVIET UNION AT UNESCO

(Continued from page 11)
The UNESCO Paris head quarters was recently the venue for the Days of the Soviet Union marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, UNESCO Director-General A.M. Mbou praised the Soviet achievements in science, culture and education.

"30 years of education, science and culture in the USSR", is the name of a show featuring over 800 items, among them ABC's in the languages of the

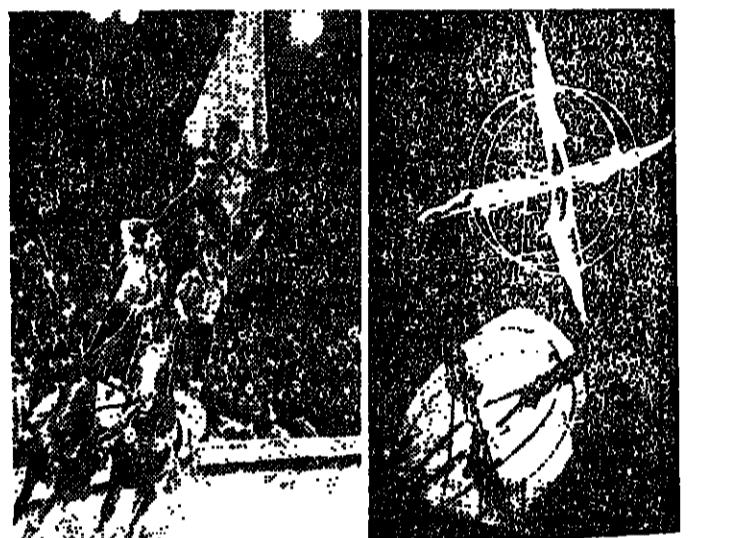
Soviet nationalities published in the first years of Soviet power as well as material illustrating the latest advances in Soviet space exploration, including the Soviet-French space experiment.

Widely represented are Soviet posters of the 20-30s and the 40s, contemporary graphics and the applied arts of the Soviet peoples.

An exhibition under the title, "Buryatia's National Art" provides glimpses into the culture and art of this once nomadic people.

Theatre in Leningrad. A short while ago, the theatre played another first night performance—a comic ballet about the adventures of Khozha Nasreddin. The takings have been donated to the Peace Fund.

NEW YEAR AT THE 'OLD' MOSCOW CIRCUS



A magnificent New Year tree welcomes Muscovites to the "old" circus in Tsvetnoy Boulevard which has put on a new programme, "Members of a United Family", dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. The performers come from the Ukraine, the Baltic republics, and Tajikistan. There are many new numbers, including the flying gymnastic wheel (right) and "The Echo of Asia", a performance by horsemen-acrobats (left).

Photos by Konstantin Kokoshkin

WHAT'S ON!

December 25-27

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), Bolshoi Theatre performances: 25 (mat)—Kosinov, "The Barber of Seville" (opera); 25 (eve)—Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq. 25 (mat)—A concert by the Bolshoi Theatre Violinists' Ensemble; 25 (eve)—Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet); 26 (mat)—Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet); 27—Mussorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinaya St.), 25—Tolstoy, "Pravda" (67 Lyubovnaya St.); 26 (mat)—"Doctor Dolittle" (ballet); 26 (mat)—"Love for Love" (ballet); 27—Khrennikov, "My Night" (opera); 27—Khrennikov, "Shakuntala" (ballet).

Central Concert Hall (1 Mo-

skovskaya St.), 25, 26 (eve)—Karayev, "Flory Gaison"; 26 (mat and eve)—One-act ballets: Casanova, "Pinocchio", "Children in Our Backyard"; 27—Iljin, "Comrade Lyubov".

CONCERT HALLS

Opera and Ballet Theatre (6 Pushkinaya St.), 25, 26 (eve)—Karayev, "Flory Gaison"; 26 (mat and eve)—One-act ballets: Casanova, "Pinocchio", "Children in Our Backyard"; 27—Iljin, "Comrade Lyubov".

Track at Kryukovskaya, Metro Molodoyechnaya, 25-26—Com-

FILMS

The Hit Time of This Summer (Tallinnfilm Studios, USSR).

A musical featuring pop singers and ensembles.

Cinema: "Tallinn" (33 Sev-

astopolsky Prospekt), Metro Kino.

The Capture (Tallinnfilm Studio, USSR).

About how Soviet milie-

men got the better of a gang

of dangerous criminals.

Cinema: "Talikistan" (8 She-

remetovskaya St.), Metro Kino.

"Pravda" (67 Lyubovnaya St.); 26 (mat)—"Doctor Dolittle" (ballet); 26 (mat)—"Love for Love" (ballet); 27—Khrennikov, "My Night" (opera); 27—Khrennikov, "Shakuntala" (ballet).

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EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Halls of the Moscow

Department of the USSR Artists' Union (7/9 Begovaya St.), 200

paintings and engravings by

I. Kovrigina, V. Prokofyev,

A. Demko, V. Shcherbinin and

G. Svitin. Daily, except Tues-

days noon to 7 p.m. Metro Begovaya, trolleybus 20.

USSR Lewis Library (3 Kali-

niky Prospekt), "Glory to

You, Free Motherland!"—an ex-

hibition of modern Soviet pos-

terior marking 60 years of the for-

mer of the USSR. The library

has this country's largest and

one of the world's best poster

collections of over 300 thousand

items.

At the request of foreign

tourists' agencies, Intourist has

purchased 40 thousand theatre

tickets for this year's "Russian

Winter" Arts Festival, said Vl-

adimir Bolshenko, First Deputy Di-

rector of Glav-Intourist. Our

guests will also enjoy an inter-

esting programme of entertain-

ment specially prepared for them

by Intourist.

In Moscow, city and region,

the warm weather with no snow

is expected to last. On Decem-

ber 27, wet snow is probable,

with mist in the morning

hours. Night temperatures of

+2°, -2° C and of 0°, +4° C in

the daytime.

SPORTS

CYCLING

Track at Kryukovskaya, Metro Molodoyechnaya, 25-26—Com-

radeship

YOUTH

Trade Union (1 Pushkinaya St.), 25-26—Yuri

Strelnikov, "Comradeship".

At the Sosol'shchaya mole run by

Intourist, a merry round dance is

danced by the hosts and their guests from Bulgaria and Czechoslo-

vakia.

Photo by Konstantin Kokoshkin

BUSINESS

THE AGREEMENT EXTENDED FOR THE THIRD TERM

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Japanese Itochu have extended for another five years the agreement on co-operation in science and technology. This is the third prolongation of the agreements.

The agreement provides for cooperation on the part of the Itochu in the development of the scientific and technological contacts between the firm's manufacturers and Soviet organizations. There are the following types of co-operation: exchange of information and export delegations, joint seminars and symposia, participation in international and specialized exhibitions. The agreement also provides for joint tests of the partners' products and exchange of information on their results.

The company is best known for its direct injection diesel. Therefore, if tests on the KamAZ engine show that certain improvements are necessary, the company will do its best to upgrade it. The company's cooperation with Soviet car makers started in 1969. AVL computerized test systems are already in use at the KamAZ factory and have proved to be very efficient.

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